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ADDRESS.

In the Convention of the Colored People of the Southern States, begun to be holden in the REPORT.

The Committee on Address, to whom were people, beg leave most respectfully to report that they have carefully and diligently considered the same, and recommend the adoption of the following address to the people of the United States of America.

R. B. ELLIOTT, Chairman of Committee.

To the People of the United States of America: FELLOW CITIZENS: The colored people of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and the District of Columbia, have delegated to us, their representatives, assembled in Convention, authority to give assembled in Convention, authority to give expression to their purposes, desires, and feelings, in view of the relation they sustain to the Government and people of the United States, under the course of events that has arisen since, and as a consequence of, the war of re-

We owe to Almighty God and the spirit of liberty and humanity that animates the great body of the people of this country the personal liberty and the rights of citizenship that we enjoy, and shall, under the promptings of duty, labor for the permanence and perfection of the institutions that have served as the great instrument of consummating this act of justice.

In seeking more perfect recognition as mem-bers of the great political family to which the interests of humanity have been peculiarly committed, we desire to recognize our obligations and responsibilities as members of this great family, and to assure the American people that we stand among them imbued with a national spirit-with confidence in and devotion to the principles of representative popular govern-ernment, and with ideas of policy that embrace every individual and interest of our common

The fruits of the great legal measures that were intended to establish our rights and interests on a common footing with all other citizens of the nation, have to some extent and in particular locations been withheld from us by the prejudices and passions left in the hearts of a portion of our fellow-citizens as a remnant of former ideas and associations. We need your aid and sympathy to complete the great work begun and carried on in our behalf. We desire to lay before you the facts of our case in a brief but truthful statement. We have not at command the all-important instrument of a local public press, as the medium of communicating with you; the press of the South, with few exceptions, being in the hands of those interested to lower us in your esteem. We have deemed a convention of our representatives as the most efficient means of laying be fore you the true state of our condition and

unsanctioned by the laws of the country, the slavery as a legal institution. spirit of American institutions, and the practice

labor, and fixing the rates of compensation and actuated you. rules of performance. It provided separate laws-civil and criminal-and separate courts no voice in the passing of the laws that were to govern us, or hand in disposing of the proceeds of our labor taken from us as taxes for the support of the governments of our respective

The action of the military authorities, folamendments to the Constitution of the United States, took from the hands of those seeking to establish a system of slavery scarcely less objectionable than that which had just been overthrown, the means of accomplishing their purpose through the forms of law.

The next resort was to subsidize and con-

liberality of the Government. On the one hand the friendship and patronage of the white citizens were offered as the condition of complete political subserviency, while on the other hand threats of being deprived of homes and employment as the means of subsistence, were made by the landholders and employers of our respective States. These threats were in many instances carried into effect. It was found, however, that the necessity that existed for our labor left in our hands power sufficient to To meet this new difficulty resort was had

to secret organizations, with a view to the control of the masses of the colored people by the murder of the prominent representative men of our class, and by the infliction of bodily pain upon a certain number of their followers. As the means proposed involved the commission of the highest crimes known among men, the protection of oaths, secret organizations, and disguises were resorted to. We have been hunted like beasts by armed and disguised bands. Many, both men and women, have been killed; vastnumbers have received severe corporal punishment; and many more found shelter in the swamps, by day and by night, from this storm of human hatred.

We owe it to ourselves and to our Government to acknowledge the well directed efforts that are now being made to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. We are assured that the American people are in earnest to secure to us the fruits of the great measures

We ask of you that you will give to the Gov. | wisdom. to enable it to complete that which is so auspi. proofs of the truth of our statement abundant ciously begun, and that minor differences of on every hand, we ask your fullest confidence tice. When the nation was threatened with delight to admire and to guard, but we can necessity of maintaining its territorial integrity. Now that it is again threatened from the vortex of passion and crime affiliated, let the same | work immortal and imperishable.

While there remains anything to be accom | half of those we represent, plished in order to secure for ourselves the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, we shall have class interests calling for the united efforts of persons of color. The moment these ends are secured, the motives for separate action will cease, and, in common with all other citizens, we can take our places wherever the interest of the Government, industry, or humanity may appoint-recognizing only one standard of duty, interest, or policy for all

eitizens. we do not ask the Government or people of the United States to treat us with peculiar favor, but that, in the policy of the laws, our interest may be grouped with those that receive the consideration of our legislative bodies, and tion, on this the 21st day of October, 1871. that, in the administration of the laws, no invidious distinctions be made to our prejudice.

We affirm that the colored people of the J. H. DEVELOK, Socrotary.

NEW NATIONAL ERA

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1871. VOL. II.—NO. 43.}

States represented by us have no desire to strike out a line of policy for their action involving interests not common to the whole

While we have, as a body, contributed our labor in the past to enhance the wealth and promote the welfare of the community, we have as a class been deprived of one of the chief Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1871. benefits to be derived from industry—namely, To the President of the Agricultural Con-City of Columbia, South Carolina, on Wed- the acquisition of education and experience, nesday, the eighteenth day of October, 1871. the return that civilization makes for the labor of the individual. Our want in this respect not only extends to general education and experience, such as fits the man to adorn the society referred the subject of preparing an address to be issued by this Convention to the American people, beg leave most respectfully to report successfully the departments of a diversified

We ask that your Representatives in Congress may be instructed to afford such aid in extending education to the uneducated classes in the States we represent as may be consistent with the litical. Surely there exists no good reason urge our unrequited labors in the past as the ground of this appeal, yet we do not seek these benefits for ourselves alone, but for the white portion of the laboring class in our States,

In order to secure the promotion of our industrial interest, you can render us assistance. ment possible, and give assurance of its per-It is true we have no demands to make of the National Government in this respect: but it is in the power of the people of the United States of the year which have had a national scope with the crops in the country suffering in the meantime for want of their labor.

Witness thinks a hundred persons were to aid us materially. In order to advance our and purpose, and I trust that it may be followed knowledge and skill in the industrial arts, it is by others of like character which will bring in knowledge and skill in the industrial arts, it is necessary that we should have the advantages of the means employed in the country at large for these parposes; that in preparing for industrial pursuits and in putting our skill in operation, we should come in contact with educated and experienced workmen and be put in possession of the results of their skill and knowledge. If the trades and workshops are shut against us, we cannot reach that point of excellence to which we desire to attain. We ask your aid and sympathy in placing us on the same footing in reference to the pursuit of in dustry as that enjoyed by other citizens. If after having access to the means of becoming skillful workmen, we fail to attain that standing, we are content to take rank among the industrial classes of the country according to the degree of our proficiency. Should we be excluded from those benefits, a state of things will arise, most prejudicial to the interest of skilled labor-namely, the existence of a great body of workmen ready to supply the market with poor work, at cheap rates. While slavery exsted, the Northern States were not affected by the low state of the industrial arts in the Southern States; but labor being now free to find the best market, it is, beyond question, the interest of the artificers of the North to raise the standard of proficiency at the South. It is clearly the interest of the great industries of the North to strengthen themselves by alliance with those at the South. This result would be practicable in the fullest extent, if those of our color throughout the North could be placed in a position to bring among us the best knowledge and skill in the departments of trade to

blessings of liberty, and the pursuit of inde those communities and nations which have be other signs. Witness has heard on reliable pendence and happiness, to that outgrowth of come rich while it has become poor. our country and century, we should pass unconfer, but have resorted to compulsory means, few remaining nations that still maintain

It is our privilege, in addressing you, to utter the voice of four millions of citizens of this not be contingent upon a bountiful harvest The first great effort to carry into effect this line of policy was perhaps most conspicuously displayed in the adoption of the code of laws commonly known as the "Black Code," passed by the provisional government of South Caro- political manhood. It is not too much to an lina, in the year 1865, and followed by other | ticipate that partiality for the work that owes States. It is unnecessary to give in detail the its legal completion to you will influence you features of this system. It established caste to watch carefully the development of its of the Oriental type. It furnished courts for practical results; that no perversion from the the trial of questions of caste. It provided for purposes of your bounty shall prevent the full legal compulsion as a means of procuring our fruition of the great principles of justice that

The growth of this nation has shown that its institutions are capable of blending into an for their enforcement. Finally, it allowed us harmonious brotherhood all nationalities and all interests and industries. In all other instances than that of the accession of our race to citizenship, the accretion of the elements of its population has been gradual-giving time to complete the process of assimilation. In our case, we are well aware that there was much lowed by that of Congress, and, finally, the to alarm the apprehension of those careful statesmen who hesitated to speculate as to the strength of our institutions much beyond what was demonstrated by the precedents in parallel cases in Europe and in our own country. The instantaneous embodiment of four millions of citizens who had for years looked upon the Government as not only denying them citizentrol, through the motives of favor and fear, ship, but as preventing them from acquiring the political and civil powers conferred by the that capacity under any other national existence, was, it must be admitted, a startling

But we are happy to point to the proof of the wisdom of those who regarded that course the safest that was indicated by the demands of justice. We are proud to be able to point to the history of our people since their admission to citizenship as proof that they understand what is due from the citizen to the Goverament owing him protection. Although they have suffered much at the hands of those who would deprive them of their rights, they have appreciated the difficulties and embarrassments that necessarily surround the attempts of the Government to vindicate their rights, and have waited uncomplainingly until relief could be afforded; although many times they could have found instantaneous relief by imitating their oppressors and taking the law into their own

We would call attention to the fact that the conferring of citizenship on our people, though the occasion, is not the cause of the agitations that have affected the country. The true cause is the spirit of opposition to whatever is en-larged and unselfish in our Government, and that does not inure to the exclusive interest of the privileged few, which has seized upon the act of the Government as a means of shutting out of the Southern States liberal and national

We affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the colored citizens of the United States for our civil and political habitation, and that the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government are thoroughly sincere in their determination to give effect to the Constitution and the will of Congress in our behalf. | justly regard as the highest expression of civic

ernment the fullest measure of moral support Under these circumstances, and with the sentiment and policy may be hushed while the and sympathy. We cannot point to the work nation is gathering up its strength to purge the of our fathers as commingled with that of yours land of the foulest crimes by the sword of jus in the noble structure of a Government we all division, political differences yielded to the claim to have embodied their animating spirit

devotion to right and justice induce equal efforts to preserve its moral integrity.

With this brief presentation of our views and made recently by A. D. Babbitt, a telegraph feelings, we beg to subscribe ourselves, in be-operator from Michigan. He found bottom at

Very respectfully, Your humble fellow-citizens, And obedient servants, ROBERT B. K. RICHARD NELSON, J. T. WALLS, ISAAC MYERS, B. A. Boseman, F. C. Antoine, J. F. Quarles, F. G. BARBADORS.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing Ad-A. J. RANSIER, President.

THE KU-KLUX REIGN OF TERROR.

Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, has written the following letter to a Southern Agricultural Convention:

DSPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1871.

The Wants of the South.

why those who live upon the same soil, speak the same language, and share the same heritage vancement, although they may not be of one mind in the consideration of other questions. Such conventions as yours make such agreemay, therefore, well be devoted in a large degree to an inquiry into the best means of fostering the industries adapted to the South, especially agriculture.

Official intercourse and correspondence with Southern gentlemen and the tone of Southern journals convince me that the whole people of the South fully realize that their industrial methods have not heretofore been conducive to their best interests, and that enduring prosperity can only come with the introduction of new methods. What these new methods shall be is a problem which a glance at the present wants of the South may help to solve.

With the complete restoration of order and tranquility in the South, which it is the hope of all good men may not longer be delayed, an opportunity will be afforded for capital to take fresh courage, for labor to assume more settled conditions, and for emigrants frem the Northern States and from Europe to push into every Southern State with the same sturdy enterprise that now leads them into the shadows of the Rocky mountains and upon the far-off line of the Northern Pacific railway. These are the three great wants of the South to-day: capital three great wants of the South to-day: capital that shall be active, labor that shall be judiciously employed, and population that shall possess the waste places and make them vocal with the hum of busy industry. The time is near at hand when all these elements of mate- identified, and witness knows of only three con-We would do injustice to ourselves, if, forgetting our own personal indebtedness for the it will but learn a lesson from the example of Ku-Klux outrages. The order has its grips and

Christian civilization, the benignant spirit of Undoubtedly the first of the new methods from their homes and whipped. Since the close of the war a settled policy has controlled the public and private action of the great body of the white people of the South toward us. They have sought to hold us in a condition of modified servitude, so that we condition of African slavery throughout the resistance to storms; while the example of the condition of those of our race who are still in the state of slavery. The public many conclusively shows that the nation which twenty years, having been professor of Latin, or they have sought to hold us in a condition of modified servitude, so that we deepest root and offers the greatest resistance to storms; while the example of the condition of those of our naturally. The example of the condition of industry. The public many conclusively shows that the nation which twenty years, having been professor of Latin, or they have sought to hold us in a condition of modified servitude, so that we describe the condition of those of our naturally. The example of the condition of industry. The public many conclusively shows that the nation which utilizes all its forces and encourages the employment of every human faculty is the one which takes deepest root and offers the greatest resistance to storms; while the example of the condition of those of our naturally is the one with that of Europe, with the good offices of our ployment of every human faculty is the one which takes deepest root and offers the greatest resistance to storms; while the example of the condition of those of our naturally is the one of the condition of the state of slavery. The public many conclusively shows that the nation which utilizes all its forces and encourages the employment of every human faculty is the one of the condition of noticed the condition of those of our race who sification of industry. The example of Ger- tive of Pennsylvania, but has resided in Georgia try of the country. They have not been con- world. We sincerely trust that expression may Persia and Turkey and Portugal shows that tented to employ the advantages that capital be given to such sentiment as will attract the nations which engage in one pursuit, to the and experience in public and private affairs attention and influence the conduct of those comparative neglect of all others, do not have a flourishing growth, and are not capable of resisting adversity. The people of the South should so direct their future that success will spread wider the wings of foreign commerce; and, most important of all, divide their thousands of exhausted acres into small farms and nents against such criminals, but follow the tone farm them well.

The South has abundant water-power, extensive coal fields, and cheap labor. If it will put forth its hand it can successfully compete with either New England or Old England in the manufacture of many articles to procure which it now sends its money abroad. Especially can it manufacture the coarser grades of cotton more than half of the States lying south of the Ohio may be found iron ore of the best quality, and other valuable minerals. The example of Pennsylvania shows how prosperous a people may become who will manufacture iron. Tennessee may become another Pennsylvania, if it sell to other countries. And the more it has to streets. sell, the more miles of railroad will be built. the more certain and remunerative will be the home markets of its farmers, and the greater will be the ability of all its people to possess themselves of comforts and luxuries drawn from every quarter of the globe.

But the South needs most to diversify its agriculture. By devoting its capital and energies mainly to the cultivation of cotton, is has produced two disastrous results; its soil has been exhausted, and it has been compelled to To remedy the first error will require time and cies. The second error of looking to the West for the necessaries of life can easily be corrected by growing all those food producing crops will return to the soil if confined to close quarters. An improvement of the breeds now in general use would increase the income from these sources. The South also produces many kinds of fruit, and a long list of the choicest vegetables. Indeed, there is scarcely a limit to its food-producing capabilities. A Southern journal has recently stated that, with the exeption of coffee, there is not a product of the soil pertaining to the tropical or temperate zones, and which is of real use to man as food, which cannot be grown in the South.

In the efforts which Southern people may make to improve their agricultural methods they shall receive my bearty sympathy and earnest co-operation. The Department over which I have been called to preside was estab lished for the benefit of the whole country, and I invite Southern men to look to it as to a friend, and to make free use of the facilities it

FREDERICK WATTS. Commissioner of Agriculture.

-The descent into the hitherto unexplored pit in the Mammoth cave, in Kentucky, was made recently by A. D. Babbitt, a telegraph operator from Michigan. He found bottom at a distance of 198 feet from the main avenue. The descent was witnessed by two hundred guests of the hotel, who welcomed the daring young adventurer back with hearty cheers and congratulations. The rope with which he was to be troublesome to take him in hand and let him know, by personal violence, if necessary even unto death, that the interests of society cannot be tampered with."

He admits that the Klan "took in hand" a many or June, 1871. A band of disguised men took him from his house at night and shot him. Wash. Hull, (colored,) Hancock county, killed, May, 1871. A band of disguised men took him from his house at night and shot him. Wash. Hull, (colored,) Hancock county, killed in May or June, 1871. A band of disguised men took him from his house at night and shot him. Wash. Hull, (colored,) Hancock county, killed, May, 1871. A band of disguised men took him from his house at night and shot him. Wash. Hull, (colored,) Hancock county, killed, May, 1871. A band of disguised men took him from his house at night and shot him. Wash. Hull, (colored,) Hancock county, killed, May, 1871. A band of disguised men took him from his house at night and shot him. Wash. Hull, (colored,) Hancock county, killed, May, 1871. A band of disguised men took him from his house at night and shot him. congratulations. The rope with which he was him." Cannot say that his preaching was cal-

-A man who had fought "mit" Sherman was caught in one of the late Wisconsin prairie fires with no means of building a back fire, and so he imitated the gophers. Cutting a huge sod with his hunting knife he threw the dry dirt out until a hole sufficient for his body was made, when he crawled in and rolled the woman to have been a bright mulatto turf over him. He lay there until the fire had passed over him and was speeding furiously on its way miles distant, and then slowly he termed out of his living grave, heated fearfully, and say and threatened to hang him unless he but injured in ne way whatever.

**Index on so do in insterial friend of the day before with detti not only to require the King to associate was him sinisterial friend of the day before with his not not you require the King to associate was completed to require the King to associate was himself with the Prince's act, but to give a bitter on the Prince's act, but to give a was his ministerial friend of the day before with his new. A colored man, (name unknown,) killed at Warrenton in June or July, 1871.

A colored man, (name unknown,) killed at Warrenton in June or July, 1871.

Monday Floyd, Madison, Morgan county, a member of the last Legislature, and a candidate at the last election, was attacked twice—parties of Ku-Klux firing into his house. The second turf over him. He lay there until the fire had been as bright mulato who was the was compelled to leave, and has since lived in Atlanta. The last attack was in Docember, 1870.

A McAckridge, one of the men engaged in Ku-Kluxing the Methodist minister, was arrested, and a gang of diaguised men seized Judge Republican member of the Lagislature, and a candidate at the last election, was attacked twice—parties of Ku-Klux firing into his house. The second tiff he had been as compelled to leave, and has since lived in Atlanta. The last attack was in Docember, 1870.

A McAckridge, one of the men engaged in the Klan acted under an honest convict, and a candidate at the last Legislature, and a candidate

Synopsis of a Portion of the Testimony Taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1841.

To the President of the Agricultural Congress, Nashville, Tennessee:

Sir: I congratulate you upon the assembling of your Convention. The meeting of Northern farmers and Southern planters in a Southern site wounds and narrowly escaping with his life. His house was entered and his wife also was southern site wounds and narrowly escaping with his life. Southern city, upon the invitation of Southern gentlemen, for the purpose of discussing mutual interests, is auspicious of a better understanding between the people of both sections, and indicates a disposition to bestow upon questions affecting the material welfare of the country in his section. tions affecting the material welfare of the country some portion of that attention which has of late been directed to questions chiefly political. Surely there exists no good reason to the world. Bands of armed and disguised men ride through the country in his section every week. Sometimes they have a settlement of colored people without stopping, content with merely frightening them. They are accustomed to advise the victims of their brutality to vote the Democratic ticket, accompanying the advise with threats to kill them if they vote with the Republicans.

Many colored people have been obliged to sell out houses and lots or small tracts of land for less than half what they cost them, and go for safety to the large towns, where they spend much of their time without employment, the Witness thinks a hundred persons

whipped in Clarke county within the year 1870. The Ku-Klux sometimes whip colored women for being "saucy" to their natresses, and colored men are whipped "for Laputing a white pings "to get the Government in their own hands," and they say "that if they had started soon enough Grant would never have been C. D. Forsyth, Rome, late of Paulding county,

forty miles from Rome, is at present solicitor of the Rome Judicial Circuit. This witness testifies to the existence of an order of men who ride about in disguises and serve written notices on colored people prescribing their political action, with threats to expel them from the country if they act with the Republican party. Witness believes this order exists, or has existed, throughout the State. He thinks it was originated and is kept up by the disfranchised portion of the white population. He believes it isin the power of Toombs, the two Stephenses, Judge Wright, Judge Underwood, and a few other men of this class to put a stop to the operation of the Ku Klux Klan within twenty four hours. Says there are some men of standing in the organization, and others who "stand back behind and sort of govern the thing and encourage it." No Republican belongs to this organization, but its victims are always of that party. The outrages of the Ku-Klux have the organization for the purpose of repressing crime or lawlessness among the negroes, as there is never any difficulty about convicting them in the courts when they are guilty; but the members of the Ku-Klux Klan cannot be

authority of many negroes having been taken zation, but thinks the depredations have usually been committed by men of the lower class. Believes that Toombs and that class of men have encouraged the Ku-Klux, and knows of no man disfranchised under the fourteenth amendment who has exercised any active influence against punished, and witness thinks the grand juries do not perform their duty in bringing in indictof the press and of public sentiment, and take no notice of such cases.

George P. Burnett, Atlanta, native of Tennes see, but a resident of Georgia for thirty-one years; is a merchant and planter; was formerly Mayor of Rome, and also a member of the last Constitutional Convention; was a Union man during the war and is a Republican now, having been a candidate for Congress at the last election. In the latter capacity he went to Summerville to make a political speech, and while stopping at the house of a friend received a note from the Ku-Klux, stating that he would not be allowed to make a speech there or to travel through the county, and ordering him to go back the way he came or he would be severely By employing its laboring population in dealt with. Six of the men from whom this manufacturing enterprises, the South will not communication came approached within thirty only retain within its own borders the money of paces of the house to deliver it. The party wen which it is now depleted, but will have more to about the town firing off their pistols in the

Witness heard of a negro being killed at Ma rietta, but such things occur so frequently that he pays little attention to them, unless he hap pens to know the party assaulted. It is considered gross impudence for a colored man to assert his rights in language which in a white man would be considered pardonable and allowable, and such offences are punished by the Ku-Klux.

The number whipped is much greater than the number killed. Witness thinks the object of the Ku-Klux organization is entirely politicall; he has never known a Democrat assaulted. The effect of the Ku-Klux outrages upon the colored people is to make them "afraid to turn out at an election or to have anything to do with public the concentration upon small areas of the efforts affairs." Witness owns a plantation on the now bestowed upon large plantations will be a necessary accompaniment of all remedial agen-Ku-Klux that they dared not stay at home at

night, but lay out in the woods. Z. B. Hargrove, Rome, testifies that a short time before the last election for members of the the South in which wheat and corn will not do | Legislature some forty disguised men rode round well; fewer yet in which some of the grasses to the different farms where there were a great that out of 1,350 Republican voters on the regis- of the negro. ter about seven or eight hundred did not vote

In April, 1871, or thereabouts, a band of Ku-Klux went through the country about ten miles from Rome, whipping a great many colored men, driving them away from their homes, breaking up their little farming operations, tak-ing their horses away, &c. The Ku-Klux go round about once a week, notifying colored peo-ple that they must stay at home. The outrages, however, were more frequent just before the

Hon. Augustus R. Wright, Rome, has held girl, (all colored,) violated by members of the several important offices, including a seat in Congress before the war; was also a member of the "Confederate Congress." Witness does not believe the negro fit for self-government. He admits the existence of local organizations of disguised men, but does not think their purposes are evil. Has reason to believe that some of the hest men in the country belong to or account. the best men in the country belong to or encour-age them. Thinks the Ku-Klux Klan is not po-places and fly for their lives. litical, but was organized "with reference to A colored Methodist preacher, with his family,

lowered in the pit was dangerously cut in several places by the rocks which it had passed.

Cannot say that his preaching was called to excite one race against the other, but for other parts.

A colored man living near Jamieson's School-character than scriptural or doctrinal. Thinks the Klan acted under an honest conviction that stirrup-straps.

procured the release of McAckridge in half an our. He did so and thus saved his own life. One white man was whipped for helping a negro in a fight with another white man, in which,

witness admits, the negro had the right on his Jourdan Wase (colored) who was killed near Rome, in January last, had committed no offence to the knowledge of witness, except talking big

against the Ku-Klux.
Witness admitted that the Union Leagues never resorted to violence and that their mambers never wore any disguises. He says: "In justice to them I will say that if they ever did any harm I have never heard of it."

He admits that if the leading men of the State

condemned the Ku-Klux organization it would have a strong influence fowards putting a stop to tion composed exclusively of the members of

He admits one case of murder against the Ku-Klux, stating, also, that as a lawyer he under-stood the difference between murder and homi-

Thinks the object of the Ku-Klux organization is to prevent insubordination among the negroes, and as an example of the kind of insubordination referred to, mentions the refusal of a colored driver to give the road to a white man. Witness admits that the conduct of the negroes in Georgia since the war has been good. Thinks the negro deserves great credit for the manner in which he has behaved himself. Thinks him

wonderfully orderly, quiet, and submissive.' Witness says there are two kinds of loyaltythe loyalty that submits to force and the loyalty of the heart; and admits that he does not possess the latter kind. He thinks the existence of the Ku Klux would greatly enhance the dangers to the Government in the case of war, but does not think that has entered into their calcu-

He thinks the white men never will be satisfied where the negro has power and can domi-

Nodon L. Angier, of Atlanta, State Treasurer. Does not think the outrages of the Ku-Klux are the result of maladministration of the State Government. Thinks negroes are sometimes whipped for pilfering, for living with white women, for living with girls without being married to them, "and frequently for keeping a mulatto girl that some white man wanted." John C. Norris, Atlanta, (resided at Warren-

ton up to March, 1869,) testifies that an organization of disguised men under the name of "Dead men from the battle of Manassas" first appeared in his county in 1866. They confined their operations to frightening people, being didature, but only as head of the family, not as Bliss had stood well as physician and surgeon dressed in frightful costumes, some of them appearing more than ten feet high. They con menced whipping and killing in 1867.

The night before the election in 1868 they turned out to the number of two or three hundred, and whipped a good many negroes. Witness thinks a few were also killed. Was told so and it was never disputed. Was fired upon on his way home one night in October, 1868, and wounded in several places so severely that he was laid up for three months. Had been previously warned and advised to resign his office (that of

In August or September, 1869, a party of disguised men attacked the house of a colored man named Perry Jeffers. Jeffers and several of his sons defended themselves by firing between the cracks of their log cabin, killing one of their expected to hear from him on the subject. M. one, involving a speedy term Jeffers and his sons were then locked up for home one boy, who was too sick to be removed, and his mother, who was quite an old woman. and during the war. This witness testifies that there are a great many people of standing and influence, men of property, who have apologized for, palliated, and excused the Ku-Klux organization, but thinks the depredations have a shade track of the sick boy out of bed, shot him, piled the furniture, &c., in the house upon the body, and burned it up. They then hung the old woman to a shade tree and left, but she was cut down by a white man in the neighborhood before life was extinct. Jeffers was then advised to take his family and leave the State. In trying to do so he and five or six sons were taken and the old man remarkable for his industry. He was a farmer and was making money, and the Ku-Klux appeared to think that a colored man ought not to be getting on in the world so

Witness has heard of a number of men killed in Glascock county. Does not know their Outrages are occurring in Columbia, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Hancock, Glascock, Washington, Jefferson, and Warren counties. Witness thinks that State Senator Adkins was killed because he voted against the ejectment of

the colored members from the Legislature. He thinks the purpose of the Ku-Klux organization is to control the State Government and to control the negro labor as it was controlled

The colored people are in mortal terror of this rganization. Witness does not believe half of em would venture to vote in case of an election. People say the negroes shall not own any land, and that they will not sell them any. The negroes themselves are perfectly humble and

executed against a negro for that offense. The following are special cases of Ku-Klux On the 11th M. Benedetti obtained another cancer will return, or, if returning, it can be outrage testified to by various witnesses: James Ponder, Clarke county, killed January,

Charles Watson, Clarke county, badly beaten, December 1870. Hilliard Poldo, Clarke county, beaten for saucing" a white man during the summer of

Jim Elder, (colored.) Clarke county, received three hundred lashes for accusing his employer's sons of Ku-Kluxing, January 16, 1871. Jake Dannons, (colored,) Walton county

killed. Had refused to do a job of blacksmith ing for a white man, who was in his debt, until he had paid for past work. Anthony Robinson, Morgan county, killed i summer of 1870.

Abe Colley, Clarke county, whipped. A colored man, (name unknown,) Haralson

county, killed, May, 1871. Hon. Wesley Shropshire, an old gentleman and the various edible roots will not grow.

Cattle and hogs may be raised with profit where these conditions exist, and not the least of the profit will be the fertilizing elements which they will return to the soil if confined to alone and the warm of the writing and verbally, that they must not leave their homes on election-day, warning them that is little school-house for colored people on his land. The Ku-Klux tore it down and whipped an old negro on Mr. Shroughing a relation of high respectability, who formerly served ten or fifteen years in the State Legislature, put up their homes on election-day, warning them that land. The Ku-Klux tore it down and whipped an old negro on Mr. Shroughing a relation of high respectability, who formerly served ten or fifteen years in the State Legislature, put up their homes on election-day, warning them that land. The Ku-Klux tore it down and whipped an old negro on Mr. Shroughing a relation of high respectability and high respecta Some of them were very severely whipped, two of them (William Garrett and William Bradham) showing witness their backs, which were badly lacerated. The result of these warnings was

Ben. Taylor, (colored,) a Republican, and an influential man among the colored people, shot and wounded in six places. His house was attacked by disguised men at night.

James McHenry, (colored,) with one of his sons, beaten about the same time. McHenry was also influential as a Republican. A colored man, (name unknown,) whipped

near Rome, on the plantation of a Mr. Bryant. Patrick King and Hilliard Johnson, severely Adelia Horton, Anna Bryant, and another

whenever a man, white or black, was likely to be troublesome to take him in hand and let him fear of Ku Klux violence.

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Origin of the France-German

bassador at Berlin-Bits of Secret

History.

volume refers to the negotiations at Ems.

interval the two Governments were committed to war. On the 7th of July M. Benedetti was

at Wildbad, when he received orders from

would await him. Those instructions, signed

by the Duc de Gramont, he here prints at

length. Prince Leopold had accepted the po-

sition of candidate for the Crown of Spain.

with sufficient firmness, and his language did

not correspond to the position taken by the Emperor's Government. The King's distinction between himself and his Government must

satisfied with what the King had done. At his last audience. M. Benedetti was led by the King to expect that he would see him again on Interesting Statements by the French Am the following day, but instead he himself received a visit from the King's aid de-camp, Prince Radziwil, and learned from him that the Count Benedetti, who for several years pre-King considered the matter terminated, and ceding the declaration of war against Germany | that anything more M. Benedetti might have to 1870, was the French Ambassador at Ber- urge must be communicated to the Minister. in, has published a volume of 450 pages, enti- M. Benedetti attributes the King's refusal to tled "My Mission in Prussia," giving his ver see him to wounded feelings, as he had in the sion of the origin of the war. In his preface he says he is not chargeable with the diplomatic Baron Werther, an account of his interview offense of letting the French Government re- with the Duc de Gramont and M. de Ollivier, main ignorant of what was going on in Ger in which they were represented as making demany before July, 1870. On the contrary, he mands upon the King which the latter considannounced the Hohenzolfern candidature as ered derogatory. But in any case, M. Beneits outrages. Admits also that there is likely to be some little political bias about an organization preliminary chapters are devoted to describing the content of March, 1869. Several detti says, there was no want of courtesy at Ems on either side. M. Benedetti, according preliminary chapters are devoted to describing Ems on either side. M. Benedetti, according the relations between France and Prussia, to orders, returned to Paris and the King went one political party, and concedes that the Ku-Klux organization is composed exclusively of difficulty. But the most important part of the known. M. Benedetti, proves convincingly that he faithfully executed his instructions, and According to M. Benedetti, it was 11 o'clock is less successful in showing that the war was of the morning of July 8 that he arrived at forced on the Emperor's Government by the Ems; it was in the afternoon of the 14th that Assembly, the newspapers, and the population he left that watering-place, and in that brief of Paris.

Cundurango.

Paris to go at once to Ems, where instructions A Well Authenticated Case of Cancer Cured by it in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune. It has been now nearly six months since it was announced that Dr. Bliss, of Washington The King of Prussia had professed, says the city, hed given his opinion that cundurango dispatch, that he was altogether indifferent to was a remedy for the hitherto incurable comthe fast. "In that case," said the Duc, "we plaint of cancer. The supposed discovery of beg of him to be so no longer, but to interfere, this remedy, or of any remedy for the terrible if not by order, at least by counsels, to prevent malady, was received with gratification by the the further progress of the design." In a pri- friends of the many thousands of afflicted pervate letter of the same date, July 7th, M. de sons in all parts of the United States. This Gramont said: "You must really get a down-treatment of cancer has degenerated to the right answer from the King, and this is what nostrums of uneducated quacks, or unblushing alone will satisfy us: 'The King's Government imposters, the medical profession, except so does not approve of the acceptance signified by far as they could use the knife, confessing Prince Leopold, and orders him to withdraw their inability to deal with it. When this anit as given without the King's permission." nouncement of the supposed curative effects of Thus early he wrote in the same letter: "We cundurango was made, cancer was regarded as cannot be put off, for in case of a non-catisfac- a perfectly fatal disease, and its victims were tory reply, next Saturday movements must be hopeless sufferers from a protracted, painful, gin to enable the army to take the field within and incurable malady. No wonder, therefore, a fortnight. Get the King to revoke his per- that when the discovery was announced thanks mission, and it will be an immense service; if went up from grateful hearts in all parts of the not, it will be war. But no ambiguities, no land. The first opinion was based upon the delays." On the day after his arrival M. Bene- slight experience and but a limited practice. detti was received by the King, and dined with There were soon attesting proofs of its efficacy. bim. In a long conversation the King said he and from persons whose intelligence and posia Sovereign, and his Government had had noth- of the allopathic school. Just about the time ing to say in the matter. The negotiations on that he made this discovery known he was apthe subject had been confined to the Spanish pointed a member of the Board of Health of Government and the Prince. M. Benedetti washington city. He accepted the appointurged that the public would never be brought ment, and the Medical Society of the District to understand this distinction, and pressed the of Columbia expelled him for serving on a King much to consider the state of public feel- board, one of the members of which was a hoing in France, and the ease with which he mosopathic doctor. By way of giving empha-

peace, but the King was immovable, maintain- a resolution that cundurango would not cure ing that the Prince's resolution in no wise affected the honor of France. At last, however, Undismayed by these professional asperities he said he had written to the Prince's father, many cancer patients visited Washington seek-Prince Antoine, and had asked him whether his ing relief. A citizen of Chicago of high standson had considered the excitement that was ex- ing took his wife, who had been long afflicted. isting in France on the subject, adding that he to Washington. Her case was a most serious soon as the King received Prince Antoine's tiently waited for the result. After some reply he would see him again. In the course days-less than two weeks-the cancer exhibof the conversation the King spoke warmly respecting the language held by the Due de Gramont in the Assembly, which he said was very like a provocation to Prussia. was resolved upon, the result of which, considering the 10th M. Benedetti did not see the ering the size of the cancer and the condition King until late in the evening, but on that of the lady, was so doubtful that little hope day M. de Gramont telegraphed, "We cannot was entertained of her surviving.

might render a priceless service to the cause of sis to the expulsion, the same Society passed

wait; we must have an answer before the day The knife soon explained the extraordinary is over. Our preparations must begin. We condition which the cancer had assumed. The cannot let Prussia get ready first." Later in the immense growth had become entirely separated same day he telegraphed, "Let me have a dis- from the flesh, but at the same time prevented patch which I can read to the Chamber. Tell the latter from healing; the flow of blood was us that the King knew of and authorized the from the unhealed flesh. As soon as the can-Prince's acceptance, and that he now asks for cerous growth was removed the flesh beneath time to confer with the Prince before making was found, so far as careful observation could known his further resolutions." M. Benedetti determine, free from disease. There was comsent off on that day a caution to Paris; war, paratively little physical distress resulting from he said, would become inevitable if military the operation; the lady rapidly recovered her preparations were commenced with ostenta-strength, and is now at her home in this city, tion. In the evening he saw the King and told not only free from every sign or symptom of him that the French Government could not cancer, but enjoying a degree of health to possibly put off its explanations in the Assem- which she has been a stranger for years, and bly. The King said he had not heard from for which she had long since ceased to hope. Prince Leopold, but would receive M. Bene- The theory is that the curdurango had the detti in the morning. On the 10th the Duc de Gramont wrote to M. Benedetti a private letter, cerous growth which had atteined large proin which he said, "We really cannot allow our adversaries to get before us to-day as they got substantiated by the fact that the knife was before Austria in 1856. Beside, I tell you only needed to remove the growth, it having frankly, public opinion is vehemently excited, become separated from the flesh. and threatens to take the control of affairs out

of our hands. We must begin, and we shall nished by one of the most respectable citizens not wait longer than until the arrival of your of Chicago, and in no way exaggerated or disdispatch to call in the 300,000 men who are torted, and of one whose belief in the curative negroes themselves are perfectly humble and obedient and are not addicted to stealing to any extent at all. While witness held the office of | will not counsel the Prince of Hohenzollern to | what he saw in other cases in Washington sheriff he never had a warrant in his hands to be give way—well, there is nothing for it but war, seeking relief. Time alone can tell whether and in a few days we shall be on the Rhine." this cure has been permanent; whether the audience of the King, which lasted an hour. checked or cured in its earlier growth by the The King asked the French Minister to tele- use of the new remedy. As an evidence of the graph to Paris and say that he had expected value of this discovery, if the remedy should an answer from Prince Leopold that evening prove to be preventative or curative, it is only or next day, and would see M. Benedetti imme- necessary to state that not less than 6,000 apdiately upon its arrival. In the course of the plications have been made for advice and for conversation the King said, "I am not so igno- the remedy for as many afflicted cases of canrant as you may suppose of the preparations cer, and these are but a small portion of those your people are making in Paris, and I tell you to whom a remedy, or even a palliative, will frankly that I on my side am taking care not be a merciful dispensation.

to be surprised." He afterward said that he The course of the medical fraternity in retrusted peace would be maintained, and that it spect to this matter is the old traditional one. would be if at Paris they would only wait the The conservatism of the profession is commendshort time that would be necessary to enable able, provided it does not amount to a rejechim to contribute to that result. M Benedetti tion of the truth. The most important disexplained to his Government that the King's coveries in medical science, and the values of anxiety seemed to be that he should not stand many of the most effective remedial and prabefore Germany as having any responsibility ventive agents, have been forced upon the pro-in the matter of Prince Leopold's candidature, fession after the most obstinate resistance. but should let the withdrawal be entirely the Jenner, if he lived at this day, and were to propose for the first time his great discovery of vaccination, would most likely be voted a M. Benedetti that the latter was not speaking quack, and denied recognition by every medical society in the United States.

Simon's Wife's Mother.

be rejected, the King must positively forbid A countryman was in New York on an the Prince to persist in his candidature, and August Sunday, and crossed the Brooklyn either silence or ambiguity on his part would de Gramont sent two telegrams, in the first he consented to wait a dey for the King's an- tedious, common-place sermon from the text, swer; in the second, marked "very confiden- "And behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of tial," he said, "Employ all your skill to be a fever." Mr. Beecher was away taking his able to inform us that the renunciation of the vacation.

Prince has been announced, communicated, or In the afternoon the man sought to console transmitted to you by the King of Prussia or himself for his morning's disappointment by bis Government. This is a matter of the highest listening to E. H. Chapin. He was shown to a importance. The participation of the King front seat by the sexton of E. H. Chapin's church, and in due time was horrified to see must come out as a fact in some way or other at any price." On the evening of the 12th it the minister of the morning appear in the pulwas known at Paris that the Prince had with- pit. The poor victim heard for the second drawn his candidature, and on the 13th M. time the sermon from the text, "And behold Benedetti telegraphed to his Government: Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever," and "The King has received the response of the went out of the sacred place very much dis-Prince of Hohenzellern, who announces that couraged. Mr. Chapin was taking his summer his son withdraws from his candidature. His vacation.

Majesty authorizes me to say that he approves In the evening the man, thinking to redeem of this resolution." M. Benedetti sayshe con- in a measure the defeat of the day, accepted a siders that the object contemplated in his in- choice sitting in the Reformed Dutch church, structions was thus gained, and that France had for the sake of hearig the genial, eloquent and received the satisfaction she required. But he scholarly Bethune. But his heart quite broke points to the language of the Paris press and the Assembly, which denounced this success as all day got up and gave out a hymn. And a ridiculous triumph; and to the pressure of when the text was announced, "And behold public opinion he traces the necessity under Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." the which the Emperor's Government was placed of urging wholly new, and, in themselves, excessive demands. But it appears from a discontinuous demands of the subject of the subject of the party who knew all about the subject, rushed wildly from the overdose, and ran to his hotel.

Dr. Bethune was taking his summer vacapatch of the Duc de Gramont of July 12, that tion.

as soon as the French Government knew that | The next morning the man took the first the Prince had withdrawn, it ordered M. Bene- train for home, and stepping into the car there detti not only to require the King to associate was his ministerial friend of the day before with